Saskatchewan. Dept. Repts. c.2

Government
Saskatchewan

Annual Report
1981-82

Saskatchewan
Social Services

Government
Saskatchewan

Annual Report
1981-82

Saskatchewan
Social Services

Letters of Transmittal

Honourable Irwin McIntosh
Lieutenant Governor of the
Province of Saskatchewan

May it please your honour:

I have the honour to present herewith the annual report for Saskatchewan Social Services for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1982.

Respectfully submitted

Patricia A. Smith
Minister of Social Services

Honourable Patricia A. Smith
Minister of Social Services
Regina

Madam:

I have the honour to present herewith the annual report for Saskatchewan Social Services for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1982.

Respectfully submitted

N. Duane Adams
Deputy Minister

Contents

	Page
Introduction	1
Organization Outline	1
Highlights	4
Regional Services Division	5
Income Support	5
Child Protection Program	5
Family Support Services	7
Single Parents' Services	7
Adoption	7
Foster Home Program	8
Youth Offenders Services	8
Emergency Social Services	9
Income Support Programs	10
Saskatchewan Assistance Plan	10
Family Income Plan	11
Saskatchewan Income Plan	11
Corrections Division	12
Fine Option Program	12
Adult Probation Services	13
Impaired Drivers Treatment Program	14
Bail Verification and Supervision Program	14
Grants to Non-government Agencies	14
Provincial Correctional Centres	14
Work Camps	15
Community Training Residences	16
Continuing Care Division	17
Residential Care Program	17
Home Care Program	18
Senior Citizens Programs	18
Community and Personal Services Division	19
Funding for Community Services Programs	19
Services for Persons Who Are Mentally Retarded	21
Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons	23
Employment Support Program	24
Work Preparation Centres	24
Day Care Program	24
Departmental Support Services	26
Provincial Gerontologist	26
Planning and Evaluation Branch	26
Administration Branch	27
Systems Development Branch	27
Personnel and Training Branch	27
Information and Public Relations Branch	27
Federal-Provincial Arrangements Branch	27
Appendices	28
A. Summary of Legislation	28
B. Saskatchewan Social Services Regions, 1981-82	29
C. Saskatchewan Home Care Districts, 1981-82	30

List of Tables

	Page
1. Saskatchewan Social Services Gross Expenditures, 1981-82	2
2. Caseload Activity of Children in Care, 1981-82	5
3. Children in Care by Authority of The Family Services Act, March 31, 1982	6
4. Children Placed for Adoption Through the Department, by Age Group, 1981-82	8
5. Residential Location of Children in Care, March 31, 1982	8
6. Saskatchewan Assistance Plan Financial Cases by Employment Status of the Head of Each Case, March 31, 1982	10
7. Saskatchewan Assistance Plan Expenditure by Source, 1981-82	10
8. Sample Saskatchewan Assistance Plan Payment, March, 1982	11
9. Participation in the Fine Option Program, 1977 to 1982	12
10. Fine Default Admissions to Correctional Centres in Saskatchewan, 1977 to 1982	13
11. Probation Service Caseloads, 1977-1982	13
12. Total Admissions, Discharges, and Individuals in Custody in Correctional Centres, 1981-82	15
13. Total Sentence Admissions of Inmates by Age Group and Correctional Centre, 1981-82	16
14. Community Training Residence Program Cases Discharged and Related Data, 1981-82	16
15. Construction Grants for Special-care Homes, 1981-82	17
16. District Home Care Boards Organized and Providing Services	18
17. Funding for Community Services Programs, 1981-82	20
18. Early Childhood Intervention Programs, 1981-82	21
19. Summary of Residential Services for Mentally Retarded Adults, 1981-82	22
20. Sheltered Workshops, 1981-82	22
21. Activity Centres, 1981-82	22
22. Funding to Sheltered Workshops and Activity Centres, 1978-82	23
23. Grants and Subsidies Paid Under Day Care Regulations, 1981-82	24
24. Increase in Licensed Day Care Centres and Spaces, 1981-82	25
25. Licensed Day Care Centre Spaces, 1981-82	25

List of Figures

	Page
1. Saskatchewan Social Services Gross Expenditures By Category, 1981-82	3

Introduction

It is the mandate of the Department of Social Services to promote the well-being of Saskatchewan residents. The department fulfills its mandate by providing financial and support services for those who are unable to provide for themselves; protecting children against abuse and abandonment; providing substitute care for children, the elderly, and the disabled; operating a correctional system; and providing rehabilitation and developmental services.

In working towards the goal of independent living for all, the department delivers some services directly and encourages and enhances the ability of community agencies to identify and meet the need for the remaining social services.

The legislative authority for the Department of Social Services to carry out its mandate is listed in Appendix A. In 1981-82, the jurisdiction of Saskatchewan Social Services excluded the northern Saskatchewan administrative area.

Organization Outline March, 1982

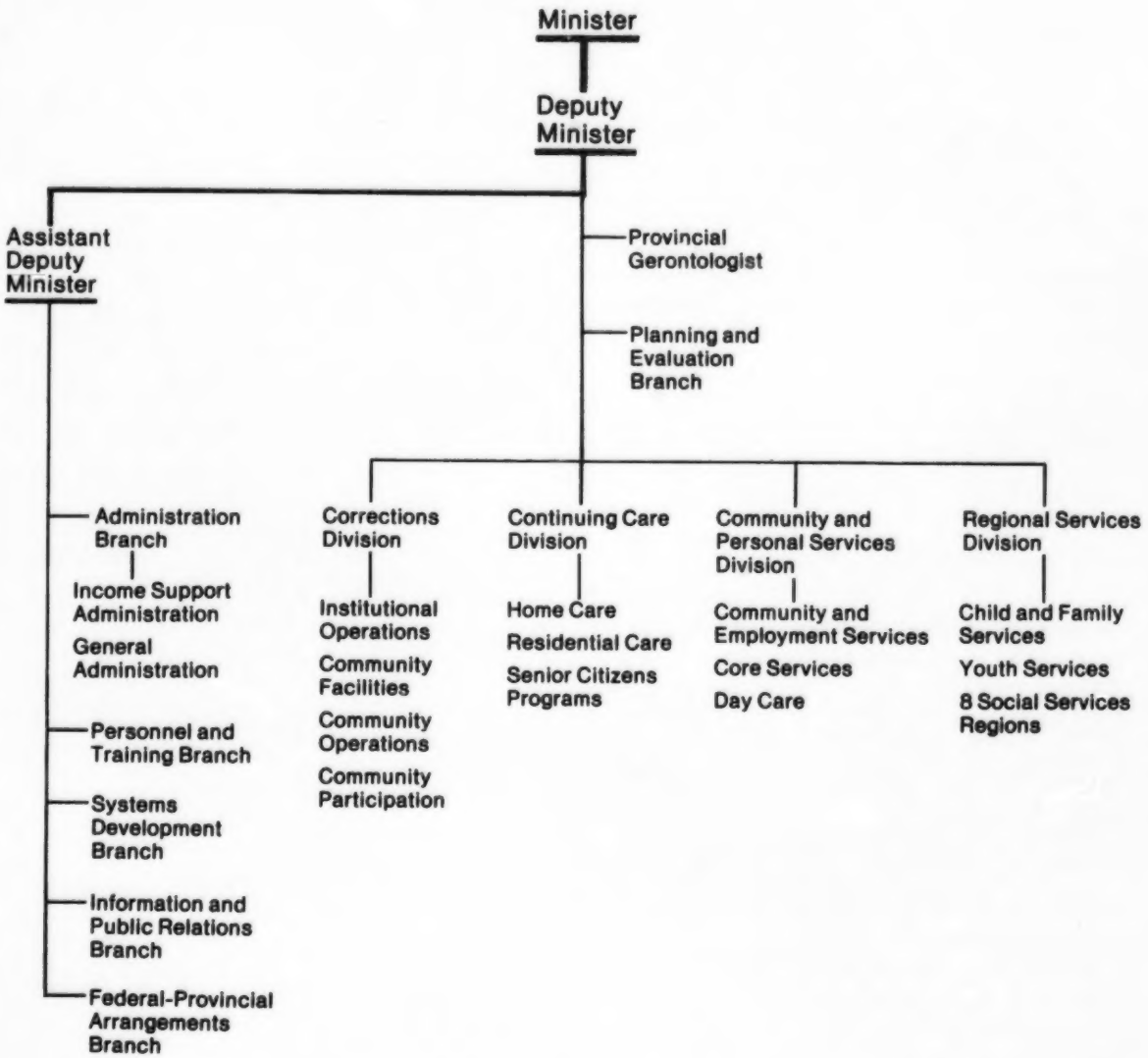
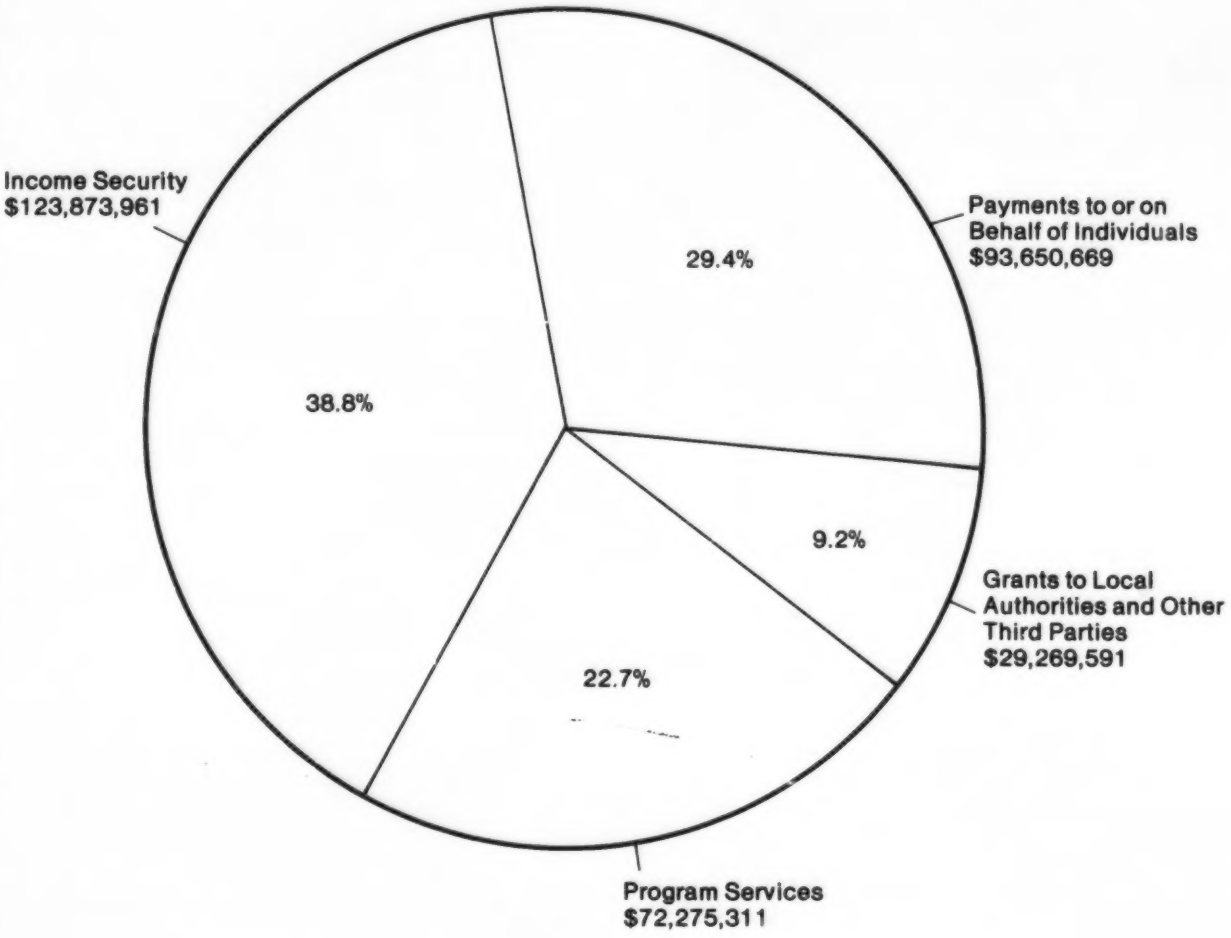


Table 1. Saskatchewan Social Services Gross Expenditures, 1981-82

Program Services		
Administration		
Support Services	$ 5,141,861	
Program Administration	6,232,345	
		$ 11,374,206
Regional Operations		12,184,379
Family and Community Services		2,009,752
Child Care Institutions		3,515,156
Lakeside Home — Wolseley		1,301,522
Core Services		1,342,114
Residences for the Mentally Handicapped		
North Park Centre	3,816,038	
Valley View Centre	15,548,949	
		19,364,987
Corrections Services		
Correctional Centres	17,897,840	
Community Training Residences	910,924	
Probation	1,347,865	
Exchange of Services Agreement	158,456	
Fine Option Program	129,361	
Impaired Drivers Treatment Program	77,321	
Other (Includes contractual services purchased from Regional Psychiatric Centre — Saskatoon)	661,428	
		21,183,195
Grants to Local Authorities and Other Third Parties		
Grants to Day Care Centres and Family Day Care Homes		864,264
Grants to Social Services Organizations		3,053,935
Grants for Community Services		5,604,894
Construction Grants for Special-care Homes		957,678
Grant to Senior Citizens' Provincial Council		299,700
Grants and Allowances for Home Care		13,294,877
Grants for Correctional Services		590,256
Grants and Allowances for Services to the Handicapped		2,905,606
Payments to Local Social Services Units		1,048,381
Grant to Battlefords Regional Care Centre (remainder of payment included in Grants and Allowances for Residential Care)		650,000
Payments to or on Behalf of Individuals		
Grants and Allowances for Residential Care		74,351,357
Allowances for Day Care		5,322,835
Child Care		11,794,210
Grants for Employment Support Program		2,182,267
Income Security		
Public Assistance		
Saskatchewan Assistance Plan	105,255,533	
Categorical Allowances	7,068	
		105,262,601
Family Income Plan		12,470,882
Saskatchewan Income Plan — Senior Citizens' Benefits		6,140,478
Total		$ 319,069,532

Figure 1

Saskatchewan Social Services Gross Expenditures by Category, 1981-82



Highlights

- In April, 1981, the Office of the Provincial Gerontologist was transferred from the Department of Health to the Department of Social Services.

- In April of 1981, a new correctional facility was opened in Saskatoon, closely followed in June by the opening of a new facility in Prince Albert. These new facilities for male offenders will serve the northern half of the province.

- In July, 1981, the responsibility for Level IV care was transferred from the Department of Health to the Department of Social Services, thus facilitating Continuing Care Division's coordination of long term care services. At the same time, a standard monthly charge was introduced which reduced costs to most nursing home residents and removed financial incentives to be classified at any one level.

- In October, 1981, Regional Services Division initiated two pilot projects which provided a range of services for young single mothers and their infants. The program is designed to promote infant development and increase the parenting skills of the young mothers.

- The Bail Verification and Supervision Program was begun by Corrections Division in January, 1982, in Saskatoon. The program assists the court in determining which offenders awaiting trial may be released on a surety or under supervision.

- The Federal-Provincial Arrangements Branch was created in February, 1982. This new branch consolidated the different cost-sharing functions which were previously carried out in various branches of the department.

- In 1981-82, their second year of operation, two departmental programs administered by Community and Personal Services Division expanded dramatically. The Early Childhood Intervention Program grew from two projects serving 60 children to eight projects serving 155 children. The Supportive Independent Living Program, a pilot project in 1980-81, became an established program. Beginning with ten mentally handicapped persons living in their own apartments, the program in 1981-82 grew to ten projects, providing support services to sixty-nine individuals.

Regional Services Division

The division is composed of the following: a decentralized regional office system, Child and Family Services Branch, Youth Services Branch, and a central administrative unit.

The division delivers services under the authority of the following legislation:

- The Saskatchewan Assistance Act and Regulations;
- The Family Services Act;
- The Children of Unmarried Parents Act;
- The Juvenile Delinquents Act (federal legislation);
- The Unified Family Court Act.

The province, excluding the northern Saskatchewan administration district, is divided into eight social services regions. The regional offices at March, 1982 were: Regina, including a district office serving the north-central area of the city; Moose Jaw; Saskatoon, including the social services unit in the Unified Family Court at the Saskatoon judicial centre; Yorkton; Prince Albert with district offices at Melfort and Nipawin; North Battleford with a district office at Meadow Lake; Weyburn with a district office at Estevan; and Swift Current with a district office at Kindersley. In 1981-82 social services in the northern Saskatchewan administration district were administered by the Department of Northern Saskatchewan. A map showing the boundaries of the social services regions will be found in Appendix B.

Each rural region has designated key communities where regular office hours are held to enable clients to receive services without travelling long distances.

Regional workers also visit recipients of service in their own residences when it is not possible for them to come to a regional, district, or rural office (due to distance, health, or family situation).

The following are the district services delivered to individuals and families through the Regional Services Division.

Income Support

During 1981-82, the Regional Services Division assumed full responsibility for delivery of the Saskatchewan Assistance Plan. The regional offices have the direct responsibility for determining eligibility and administering health and financial benefits for recipients under the plan. In the cities of Moose Jaw and Prince Albert this service is delivered by municipal social service units.

Child Protection Program

The department's regional offices investigate all reports of child neglect and abuse. If reason for concern is found, counselling, referral, and supportive services are provided to help the families resolve their problems. If it is apparent that the child is in need of protection by reason of physical or emotional neglect, or from physical, sexual, or emotional abuse, an application may be made to have the case reviewed in court. Children who are in immediate jeopardy may be removed from the home to a place of safety at the same time as an application for review is made to the court.

Table 2
Caseload Activity of Children in Care, 1981-82*

	Admissions to Care				Discharges from Care		
Social Services Region	Number of Children at April 1, 1981	Voluntary Relinquishment for Adoption	In need of Protection	Total	Adoption Made Final	Other	Number of Children at March 31, 1982
Regina	673	95	425	1,193	85	281	827
Moose Jaw	129	12	82	223	22	81	120
Saskatoon	474	77	573	1,124	36	519	569
Yorkton	130	12	94	236	20	80	136
Prince Albert	499	22	325	846	35	328	483
North Battleford	195	19	169	383	21	157	205
Weyburn	72	9	56	137	14	48	75
Swift Current	93	8	41	142	27	43	72
Total	2,265	254	1,765	4,284	260	1,537	2,487

* 1981-82 statistics were adjusted to include supervision cases not listed in total of children in care in previous years.

At the completion of the hearing, the court may dismiss the application; order that the child remain with or be returned to the parents under supervision of the department; order that the child be temporarily committed to the care of the Minister of Social Services for a period not to exceed 12 months; or order that the child be committed permanently to the care of the minister.

Successful intervention in child protection begins with identification of families where neglect or abuse may be occurring.

Section 16(1) of The Family Services Act requires that:

> "Every person having information that a child is in need of protection shall report the information to an officer [of the department] or peace officer."

All reports of children in need of protection are recorded centrally in the Child Protection Registry. In the 1981 calendar year, 1,944 cases were investigated. Of these, 912 were considered to be cases of neglect and abuse. Some of the children came into the care of the minister and are included among the children in Table 2; some were able, with counselling and support services, to remain with their families.

The regional offices are also involved in voluntary child placement. Section 8 of The Family Services Act makes provision for contractual agreements between the minister and parents for temporary care and custody of children. These temporary agreements are entered into in circumstances where a child's special needs are such that the parents cannot provide immediate care for the child. The child is temporarily placed in an approved foster home and the parents are assisted in resolving the difficulties which made the placement necessary. Some parents contribute to the financial cost of caring for the child.

Table 3
Children in Care by Authority of The Family Services Act, March 31, 1982

Social Services Region	Supervision Order*	Custody†	Sec. 8 or Sec. 9**	Temporary Committal	Permanent Committal	Out of Province Ward††	Other	Sec. 44***	Total
Regina	99	186	33	130	332	14	1	32	827
Moose Jaw	1	4	9	19	77	3	1	6	120
Saskatoon	45	81	48	90	269	13	1	22	569
Yorkton	13	15	1	23	73	5	1	5	136
Prince Albert	19	51	12	59	309	13	4	16	483
North Battleford	35	31	12	32	91	1	0	3	205
Weyburn	0	5	11	12	41	2	1	3	75
Swift Current	1	6	4	14	40	2	0	5	72
Total	213	379	130	379	1,232	53	9	92	2,487

* Supervision Order — monitoring children in own home.

† Custody — Disposition has not yet been decided.

** Section 8 — Voluntary agreement for care (with parents).

Section 9 — Agreement for care and supervision of sixteen or seventeen year olds.

†† Children in care from another province who have moved to Saskatchewan.

*** Section 44 — Continuance of care to persons eighteen to twenty-one years and previously in the minister's care, where that care is necessary for education.

Family Support Services

Sections 6 and 7 of The Family Services Act allow for the provision of, or payment for, services where such services enable the parent to care for or maintain a child in his or her own home and thus can prevent the child from needing protection or from coming into care of the minister. The 1981-82 budget provided funds for the purchase of such services and these were allocated to the regions on the basis of child population. Services that can be purchased include homemaking, parent aid, parent education or life skills training, emergency babysitting, recreation fees, assessment, counselling or therapy, and transportation required for such services.

Single Parents' Services

Within the provisions of The Children of Unmarried Parents Act and The Family Services Act, the department provides information, referral, counselling, and other pre- and post-natal support services to unmarried parents. It also assists single mothers seeking to place their children for adoption. Most frequently only the mother is involved, but there is an increasing trend towards active involvement by fathers in planning for their children.

Single mothers and mothers-to-be are referred to the regional offices by a variety of sources, including self-referrals, family, hospitals, schools, and doctors. Departmental workers can assist them to obtain necessary services or financial support. The workers are also available to discuss plans for the parents and their infants.

For those mothers who decide to relinquish their children, social workers will assist in completing the required documentation and, if necessary, bring the matter to court. The number of mothers who relinquished children in 1981-82 decreased to 254 from 276 in 1980-81. This continues the trend of decreasing relinquishments which began several years ago.

1977-78	354
1978-79	320
1979-80	293
1980-81	276
1981-82	254

In October, 1981, two pilot projects, one in Saskatoon and one in Regina, were begun to provide home based services for young single mothers and their infants. The services consist of weekly visits to teach specific parenting skills and infant stimulation techniques. Intensive counselling is also provided regarding education, employment, and family relationships. Program objectives are: 1) to promote normal growth and development in infants who may be at risk; 2) to increase parenting skills and the knowledge and understanding of young mothers in areas of child care and development; 3) to assist in maintaining the young family unit and prevent children from eventually coming into care; and 4) to quickly identify the young mother who requires increased services or whose infant requires protection.

Adoption

Adoption is a major resource program for children committed to the permanent care of the minister. Adoption is considered only for children whose ties to the natural family are severed and for whom long-term alternate plans must be made. The department is responsible for the recruitment, screening, selection, and preparation of adoptive families for placement of these children. The department also facilitates private and step-parent adoptions. In 1981-82, 326 step-parent adoptions and 58 private adoptions were completed in Saskatchewan.

During 1981-82, 319 children were placed for adoption through the department (see Table 4). Of these, 182 children were placed through the Resources for the Adoption of Children (REACH) Program.

REACH is designed to handle the placement of children with special needs related to such factors as handicaps, age, sibling groups, or racial origin.

All adoption applicants are prepared for placement by an adoption homestudy, which is a series of interviews and meetings designed to assess the applicants and prepare them for the role of parenting a child not born to them.

Because of the decreasing number of infants available for adoption, an applicant waiting list was set up in 1974. This list facilitates the completion of a homestudy close to the time of expected placement. The final decision regarding placement is based on the needs of the child. As the availability of infants continues to decrease, there is an over-all adoption waiting period of approximately five years in this province.

Table 4
Children Placed for Adoption Through the Department by Age Group, 1981-82

0-6 months	6 months - 6 years	6-12 years	Total
182	107	30	319

Foster Home Program

The purpose of the Foster Home Program is to provide a substitute family environment for children who are temporarily or permanently in the care of the minister. With the support of the department, foster homes are the primary care agents for those children who can function in a normal family environment. Although the minister is the legal guardian of the children in care, and as such retains financial responsibility and responsibility for long-term planning for them, foster parents are responsible for day-to-day care. Given the prominent role assumed by foster parents in the lives of children in care, they are regarded as colleagues of the department in providing a stable family situation for these children. Of the 2,487 children in care in 1981-82, on average 1,320 were in foster homes.

The Foster Home Program must meet a wide range of children's needs including those of physically and mentally handicapped children, teenagers, family groups, delinquent youths, acting-out youths, and emotionally disturbed children. To meet these needs it provides assessment services, short-term care, and long-term care.

The main aim is to return children to their natural families when possible or, alternatively, to place them in adoption homes which provide stable living environments needed by all children. A significant number of children, however, remain in foster care until they become independent.

Table 5
Residential Location of Children in Care, March 31, 1982

Foster and boarding homes (includes group homes)	1,523
Adoption homes	190
Institutions	222
Other (includes own home, free homes, own arrangements)	339
Total	2,274

When it has been established that long-term foster placement is appropriate, a written plan is developed by the department, the foster parents and, where feasible, the child. Such written statements alleviate some of the uncertainties of foster care by outlining expectations for both the department and the foster parents. They also establish individual plans and expectations for the children.

The number of foster homes in Saskatchewan continues to decline. The department had 903 approved foster homes in 1981-82 compared with 934 in 1980-81. One of the main objectives of the Foster Home Program continues to be that of recruitment and maintenance of sufficient numbers of homes to provide this essential service to children in the care of the minister.

Youth Offenders Services

Young persons between seven and fifteen years of age may be charged with delinquency as a result of a violation of federal, provincial, or municipal statutes and bylaws, as well as for other inappropriate forms of behaviour. In 1980-81, 787 young persons were charged with 1,900 offences. In 1981-82 the number rose to 879 persons involved in 2,700 offences.

In July, 1982, the federal government passed new legislation to replace The Juvenile Delinquents Act. This new legislation will have an impact on programs and services for young offenders in coming years. The department has begun extensive planning to carry out the new legislation which is expected to be implemented sometime in 1983.

As a result of the federal government's review of juvenile legislation, new ways of handling juvenile offenders have been evolving. Greater emphasis is being placed on ensuring that young persons are held accountable for their actions and that the community is protected from dangerous offenders. Consistent with this approach, an increased emphasis is being placed on protecting young persons' rights.

Presently services to youth offenders are provided as part of the department's Family and Youth Services Program. The objective of the services is to prevent future delinquencies and to provide opportunities for the young person to become a contributing member of society. This is accomplished by providing a range of community and residential programs.

The police make the initial contact with the offender. Through consultation with the department and other agencies, a decision is made either to charge the youth or to divert him or her to alternative programs. Diversion programs are operated by non-government agencies in Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, and Saskatoon. If the juvenile is judged to be in need of protection services, the department provides these.

The department provides detention services in Regina and Saskatoon for juveniles awaiting court hearings. The recent increased emphasis on legal rights has resulted in more juveniles receiving legal assistance, generally through Legal Aid. Juvenile hearings are held in Provincial Court.

Regional social workers conduct predisposition investigations to assist the courts in rendering dispositions. Where additional information is required, juveniles are formally assessed by public and private psychiatrists and psychologists. Assessments may be conducted in provincial child care centres.

When juveniles are found to be delinquent, the department makes probation services available and supervises juveniles respecting other court-ordered community services. The John Howard Society also provides community services in Prince Albert and Moose Jaw.

When juveniles are required to be removed from their homes, they are committed to the Minister of Social Services. Once committed, they may be placed in one of the provincial child care centres or community group and foster homes located throughout the province.

Following placement within the special resource, the regional worker helps the youth's family to prepare for his or her eventual return home and continues to work with them after discharge.

Special Youth Resources

The department operates four child care residential centres and purchases additional services for young people with special needs from three privately operated organizations. Placements in these special resources are monitored and coordinated centrally through the department's special placements coordinator.

The centres administered by Social Services:

Roy Wilson Centre is a residential treatment centre in Sedley for female adolescents who have histories of emotional disturbance, anti-social behaviour, or delinquency. The centre provides education, group living experience, counselling, and recreational services. In 1981-82 the centre served a total of forty-three young persons.

Saskatchewan Boys' Centre in Regina is a residential treatment centre for male adolescents who have histories of chronic delinquency or anti-social behaviour. The centre provides counselling, recreation, and education and also operates a ten-bed detention program for youths remanded in custody by the courts and for unstable but non-delinquent boys requiring emergency holding services. In 1981-82 the centre treated 54 youths and provided holding services for 274 youths.

Dales House in Regina provides a stabilization and assessment service for male and female young people, emergency holding services, and a court detention service for girls. In 1981-82 the centre served 147 young persons in residential treatment, 180 in holding, and 87 in receiving.

Kilburn Hall is in Saskatoon. It provides a stabilization and assessment service for male and female young people and a holding service. In 1981-82 the centre served 108 persons in residential treatment and 223 persons in holding.

The department purchases residential care from the following non-government organizations:

- Ranch Ehrlo Society is a private residential treatment agency with facilities in Pilot Butte and Regina. In 1981-82 the Ranch provided care for fifty young persons referred by the department;
- Bosco Home Society is a private residential treatment agency with facilities in Regina. Bosco Home cared for forty-one clients of the department during 1981-82;
- Kamp Kiahanie Society is a private wilderness camp on Shelter Island in Smoothstone Lake. Kamp Kiahanie cared for nine youths on behalf of the department in 1981-82.

The department funded twelve family-style group homes and two receiving homes during 1981-82. These homes are in Regina, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, North Battleford, Moose Jaw, Weyburn, and Yorkton. They are used for young persons who require less formal supervision than that available in the child care institutions. Placements in these facilities are made directly by regional workers.

Emergency Social Services

The Regional Services Division is responsible for ensuring that the department has the capability to respond to emergencies (i.e. provide food, clothing, lodging, and personal services) in the event of a large scale disaster affecting large numbers of people.

Income Support Programs

The department develops, coordinates, and administers income support programs under the authority of The Saskatchewan Assistance Act and Regulations.

Saskatchewan Assistance Plan

This is the province's basic income support program and is cost-shared with the federal government under the Canada Assistance Plan. The Saskatchewan plan, which is administered through the department's regional offices, provides funds to meet the cost of food, shelter, utilities, clothing, and other necessities for individuals and families. In addition, recipients may be nominated to receive supplementary health services which are provided by Saskatchewan Health. Rehabilitation and counselling services may also be provided where they can lessen or remove causes of dependency. The plan is for those who, for various reasons including ill health and chronic disability, do not have enough money to meet basic needs.

On March 31, 1982, there was a total of 22,241 assistance cases; including dependents, these cases represent 44,288 persons. Table 6 shows the employment status of assistance recipients.

Table 6
Saskatchewan Assistance Plan Financial Cases by Employment Status of the Head of Each Case, March 31, 1982

	Cases		
Employment Status	Number	Percentage of total	Total Number of Persons
Employed	3,279	14.7	7,364
Unemployed			
Fully employable	4,179	18.8	9,160
Partially employable	3,814	17.1	8,201
Undergoing training	656	2.9	1,134
Seasonally employed	55	0.2	121
Unemployable (includes persons who are either temporarily or permanently unemployable)	10,258	46.1	18,308
Total	22,241	100.0	44,288

Table 7
Saskatchewan Assistance Plan Expenditure by Source, 1981-82

		Percentage of Total
Municipal governments	$ 1,733,744*	1
Federal government	52,901,521	51
Provincial government	50,620,268	48
Total	$105,255,533	100

* This figure represents municipal contributions to the Saskatchewan Assistance Plan for the entire province.

In 1981-82, a total of $105,255,533 was paid out under the plan. Table 7 shows the contributions by level of government to this expenditure. The amount of money paid to any individual or family depends upon the individual circumstances including special needs, local accommodation costs, and other related factors. Any recipient may appeal the benefits paid through a regional appeal board. Table 8 shows the benefits paid to a sample case within the plan's guidelines.

Saskatchewan Assistance Plan rates for food, clothing, personal needs and household allowances are established by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. Allowances for shelter and utilities may be granted for actual reasonable costs. Rates are reviewed periodically to determine what changes may be appropriate; for this purpose statistical information regarding the cost of necessary goods and services is analyzed and compared with current benefit rates. Sources such as Statistics Canada,

Agriculture Canada, Saskatchewan Health, and independent studies, as well as information from interested community organizations, are considered in the review process.

Table 8

Sample Saskatchewan Assistance Plan Payment, March, 1982

Single parent (temporarily unemployable) with three children, living in a suite	
Basic allowance*	$ 470.00
— one adult ($125)	
— three children (3 x $115)	
Household allowance	60.00
Rent (provincial average)	240.00
Utilities (electricity and telephone)	22.00
Total budget need	792.00
Less income:	
Family Allowance (3 x $26.91)	80.73
Monthly entitlement	711.27
Less:	
Family Income Plan payment (3 x $70)	210.00
Saskatchewan Assistance Plan payment	$ 501.27

* for food, clothing and personal needs.

Family Income Plan

This plan, administered for the entire province in the central office of the Department of Social Services, provides monthly supplements to low-income families with children under eighteen years of age. Eligibility for benefits is based on the annual family income and assets, and is reassessed every three months. In 1981-82, the average monthly caseload was 7,204 families and monthly payments averaged $144 per family. Total benefits of $12,470,882 were paid in 1981-82.

Saskatchewan Income Plan

Through this plan, administered centrally, the department provides monthly supplementary payments to persons sixty-five years of age and over who qualify for the federal Guaranteed Income Supplement. Eligibility is automatically determined when a senior citizen applies to the federal government for the Guaranteed Income Supplement. No further application is required to receive benefits from this plan.

Maximum monthly payments in 1981-82 were $25 for single people and $45 for married couples if both were pensioners. During this fiscal year, payments under the plan totalled $6,140,478. This represents an average monthly payment of about $20 per person to approximately 26,000 senior citizens, 68 per cent of whom are single persons.

Corrections Division

Corrections Division is responsible for the administration of the province's adult corrections services within the framework of the criminal justice system. The major functions of the division are as follows:

1. Preparation of pre-sentence and bail verification reports as requested by the courts to assist in the sentencing and remand processes;
2. Provision of community service alternatives for offenders who are unable to pay fines;
3. Supervision of persons placed on bail by the court or under the provisions of a probation order;
4. Provision of a range of custodial controls for persons held on remand while awaiting trial or sentence and for offenders sentenced to terms of imprisonment less than two years; (Terms of two years or more are served in federal penitentiaries administered by the Corrections Service of Canada);
5. Provision of opportunities for offenders to learn and practice responsible behaviour;
6. Assistance to and cooperation with other agencies in the development of crime prevention programs.

The above activities are governed by the following legislation:

- The Saskatchewan Corrections Act
- The Criminal Code of Canada
- The Prisons and Reformatories Act of Canada.

Within the context of its responsibility for protection of the public, Corrections Division offers a wide range of programs which provide for varying levels of offender care, control, and supervision. These programs are delivered through two basic operational systems — Community Operations Branch and Insitutional Operations Branch.

Community Operations

Community Operations Branch administers a variety of community-based programs which enable the courts to consider a range of alternatives to imprisonment in sentencing an offender. These programs are designed for non-dangerous offenders who present minimal risks to the public at the time of sentencing. They include the Fine Option Program, Probation Services, Impaired Drivers Treatment Program and Attendance Centre Program. Community Operations Branch is also responsible for the administration of the Bail Verification and Supervision Program for persons awaiting trial or sentence and grants to private groups and agencies providing various services in the corrections field.

Fine Option Program

The Fine Option Program provides offenders unable to pay fines the alternative of settlement by community service work rather than incarceration for default. Such offenders, who participate in the program voluntarily, are assigned various tasks to be performed for the benefit of the community under the supervision of local agencies. There is no exchange of cash in the program — the offender receives a credit against the fine based on the minimum hourly wage and the courts accept a voucher showing the hours of work performed as settlement for the fine. The program is administered locally on a fee-for-service basis by municipalities, Indian Bands, or non-profit organizations.

During 1981-82, 6,539 persons, under supervision in their home communities, performed 127,232 hours of voluntary work to settle $555,831 in fines. Tables 9 and 10 provide detailed statistical information regarding program participation and impact over the last five years.

Table 9

Participation in the Fine Option Program, 1977 to 1982

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Number of participants	4,909	4,614	4,914	5,596	6,539
Value of fines worked off	$406,500	$387,721	$417,376	$502,475	$555,831
Man-years of imprisonment eliminated	208	193	215	224	247

Table 10

Fine Default Admissions to Correctional Centres in Saskatchewan, 1977 to 1982

	Centre Admissions	Fine Default Admissions	Fine Default Admissions as Percentage of Total
1977-78	5,063	1,636	32.3
1978-79	5,754	1,623	28.2
1979-80	5,610	1,431	25.5
1980-81	5,769	1,486	25.8
1981-82	6,181	1,605	26.0

Note: Admissions include transfers between centres with the exception of those to St. Louis Rehabilitation Centre

Adult Probation Services

Probation is the supervision of convicted offenders for whom the passing of sentence has been suspended pending satisfactory compliance with the terms and conditions of a probation order prescribed by the court. The Adult Probation Service, which operates out of eight regional offices and three sub-offices, is responsible for the supervision of probationers as well as for the preparation of pre-sentence reports requested by the court. Probation officers conduct community investigations to assist provincial correctional centres in developing release plans for inmates. In addition, they supervise offenders in outlying areas who are released under the authority of the National Parole Board.

During 1981-82, probation officers prepared 1,759 pre-sentence reports. In addition, they supervised a monthly average of 2,523 probationers and eighty-seven parolees for whom seventy-three community investigations were performed. The comparative statistics for probation caseloads over the last five years are shown in Table 11.

Table 11

Probation Service Caseloads, 1977 to 1982

	Average Monthly Supervised Probation Cases	Pre-Sentence Reports Completed
1977-78	2,255	1,647
1978-79	2,163	1,577
1979-80	2,373	1,511
1980-81	2,475	1,669
1981-82	2,523	1,759

In addition to the basic adult probation services noted above, a number of other community programs and subsidiary services are administered through regional probation offices. These include the volunteers in probation, bail supervision, impaired drivers treatment, Indian probation and attendance centre programs described below.

Volunteers in Probation

This program was introduced in the Saskatoon region for the purpose of amplifying service to probationers and encouraging citizen participation in the rehabilitation of offenders. Volunteer probation officers are carefully selected to look after offenders under the supervision of a regular probation officer. During 1981-82 the number of active volunteers in this area increased from fifty to fifty-eight. Some of these have extended their involvement to include activities at the local attendance centre and correctional centre.

Attendance Centres

Attendance Centres, located in Regina and Saskatoon, provide information and educational sessions on a variety of topics (e.g. life skills, money management, etc.) which are designed to help an offender become a more responsible citizen. A court may require an offender to attend the sessions as a condition of a probation order, in some instances as an alternative to the passing of a jail sentence.

Indian Probation Program

The Indian Probation Program, operating through cooperation of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians and Corrections Division, provides probation services to Indian reserves in the province. Regional offices of the probation service provide office space, consultation, and supervision for seventeen Indian probation staff who are under the administrative management of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians. During 1981-82, program staff prepared 215 pre-sentence reports and supervised an average monthly caseload of 325 Indian probationers. These services are provided to fifty-two Indian reserves.

Impaired Drivers Treatment Program

The Impaired Drivers Treatment Program provides a treatment option to persons convicted of second or subsequent offences of impaired driving and who are subject to mandatory imprisonment. There are three phases to the program:

1. Preliminary screening and referral is carried out by Corrections Division program coordinators who submit sentence placement reports to the court.

2. Referred offenders are sentenced by the courts to a fixed term (fourteen days) of residential care and treatment in a thirty bed facility at St. Louis, Saskatchewan, operating under a grant from the Saskatchewan Alcoholism Commission.

3. Upon release, follow-up services to offenders are provided by personnel of the Saskatchewan Alcoholism Commission as a condition of a probation order.

During the current fiscal year, changes in existing parole procedures made it possible for offenders to enter the St. Louis facility on parole. This significantly increased the utilization of the program. In total, 470 persons were admitted to the St. Louis facility during 1981-82.

Bail Verification and Supervision Program

The Bail Verification and Supervision Program was initiated in Saskatoon in January, 1982, to assist the courts in determining which offenders charged and awaiting trial could be safely released on a surety or under supervision. Staff assigned to the program prepare bail verification reports and, where the court has so ordered, provide supervision to individuals who have been released on bail. During the first three months of the program, reports were prepared in seventy-five cases. Of these, twenty-four were subsequently released under supervision and sixteen with no supervision.

Grants to Non-government Agencies

Corrections Division administers departmental grants to several community agencies which provide services to clients who are directly or indirectly involved with Corrections. During 1981-82, the following organizations received grants for services as indicated:

Freedom Group
To provide follow-up services, by ex-inmates, to ex-inmates. Services are provided in the areas of employment, housing, and re-establishment of family and community relationships.

Native Project Society
To provide counselling and community liaison services directed at native inmates and ex-inmates of the Regina Provincial Correctional Centre. This project was voluntarily terminated March 31, 1982.

John Howard Society
To provide counselling services to inmates, ex-inmates, and their families, to provide residential services and community programming.

Canadian Association for the Prevention of Crime
To assist in promoting research and development in the criminal justice field.

Institutional Operations

Institutional Operations Branch is responsible for the administration of programs for the care and custody of offenders sentenced to terms of imprisonment in the provincial corrections system. These programs are delivered through five provincial correctional centres, five community training residences and eight correctional camps located in various regions of the province.

Provincial Correctional Centres

In 1981-82, Institutional Operations Branch maintained five correctional centres to provide custody for offenders under provincial jurisdiction. These included correctional centres for male offenders located at Regina, Saskatoon, and Prince Albert, a community correctional centre for male offenders located at North Battleford, and a facility for female offenders at Prince Albert. As of March 31, 1982 the total number in these facilities was 858 persons.

The Regina Correctional Centre, which serves the southern region, is the largest facility for male offenders in the province. It provides a wide range of traditional institutional services including academic and vocational training, counselling services, work and recreation programs, and medical and dental services. To the fullest extent possible, community resources are used for these purposes. Low security inmates who qualify may be transferred to a community training residence or to a correctional camp, or they may be released on parole under the authority of the National Parole Board.

A major development in institutional services in 1981-82 was the opening of two new correctional centres for male offenders in Prince Albert and Saskatoon to serve the northern and central regions of the province. These facilities are constructed on a modern living unit design and replace the old Prince Albert Correctional Centre which has been closed and dismantled. The new centres have a combined capacity of approximately 250 sentenced and remanded inmates.

The new facilities offer a range of services similar to those provided in the Regina Centre. In addition, they incorporate a number of physical and program concepts intended to create a secure, humane living environment which will provide a maximum number of normal work and training opportunities for inmates. Among the major innovations are: provision for the accommodation and programming of inmates in small groups; increased staff/inmate ratios; establishment of permanent staff "living unit" teams; and the assignment of joint custodial and counselling roles to corrections workers. The new facilities also emphasize the use of programs and resources available in the local community.

The fifty-two bed Pine Grove Correctional Centre at Prince Albert is the only correctional facility for female offenders in the province and admits offenders from all regions. While a full range of services are provided as in the major men's centres, programming focuses on the unique needs of the female offender. Major attention is given to programs designed to provide opportunities for inmates to develop normal living skills. A well developed range of community services, including a community training program, is also offered by the facility. The Battleford Community Correctional Centre is a twenty-five bed facility providing custodial services to offenders from the Battlefords area serving sentences of less than three months. This facility is operated by Corrections Division in conjunction with a Community Advisory Board which assists in the development of policy and programming. The program is currently focused mainly on the performance by inmates of community service work projects in the surrounding area.

Tables 12 and 13 summarize all correctional centre activity during 1981-82.

Work Camps

The province maintains eight correctional camps for male inmates which operate as satellites to correctional centres in various locations throughout the province. These facilities are designed to provide a positive work and living experience for inmates who require a low level of security. The major work performed involves development and maintenance of public camping sites and recreational areas in the province's provincial parks. Some camps also perform fire fighting duties, forest harvesting operations, or community service work.

Correctional camps have, for some years, been operated at Moose Mountain Provincial Park, Echo Valley Provincial Park, Buffalo Pound Provincial Park, White Gull on the Hansen Lake Road, Wilderness Challenge Camp at Greenbush, Prince Albert Urban Camp and Meadow Lake Provincial Park. Another camp was opened at Danielson Provincial Park as a satellite to the new Saskatoon Correctional Centre during 1981-82. The eight camps have a total capacity of 163 spaces.

Table 12
Total Admissions, Discharges, and Individuals in Custody in Correctional Centres, 1981-82

	Provincial Correctional Centres						
	Regina	Prince Albert	Pine Grove	Saskatoon	Battlefords Community Correctional Centre	St. Louis Rehabilitation Centre	Total
Admissions*							
Sentence**	2,732	1,941	536	1,040	386	486	7,121
Remand	985	485	168	515	—	—	2,153
Total	3,717	2,426	704	1,555	386	486	9,274
Discharges***†	3,249	2,196	649	1,357	369	466	8,286
In custody at March 31	415	205	50	173	15	20	878
Daily average	338	203	48	161	24	18	792

* Includes admissions during the fiscal year and persons still incarcerated at the end of the previous fiscal year. One individual could have several sentence admissions and/or remand admissions.

** Includes 569 sentence admissions transferred between correctional centres in the fiscal year 1981-82. Admissions to St. Louis Rehabilitation Centre include 324 of these transfers.

*** Includes 380 transfers to community training residences, 5 transfers to Besnard Lake Correctional Centre, and 6 transfers to Buffalo Narrows Residential Centre.

† Includes both sentence and remand discharges.

Table 13
Total Sentence Admissions* of Inmates by Age Group and Correctional Centre, 1981-82

	Provincial Correctional Centres						
	Regina	Prince Albert	Pine Grove	Saskatoon	Battlefords Community Correctional Centre	St. Louis Rehabilitation Centre	Total**
15 years and under	2	—	—	1	—	—	3
16 years	108	59	11	36	15	1	230
17 years	201	133	28	90	15	4	471
18-19 years	472	306	78	182	64	47	1,129
20-24 years	819	614	160	324	116	122	2,155
25-34 years	674	564	158	267	92	173	1,928
35-44 years	254	178	66	98	46	74	716
45 years and over	202	87	35	62	38	65	489
Total	2,732	1,941	536	1,040	386	486	7,121

* Includes admissions during the fiscal year and persons still incarcerated at the end of the previous fiscal year. One individual could have one or more sentence admissions.

** Includes 569 sentence admissions transferred between correctional centres in the fiscal year 1981-82.

Community Training Residences

The Community Training Residence Program is designed to provide opportunities for selected offenders, both sentenced inmates and probationers, to participate in community activities which will promote responsible behaviour, social and work patterns upon their release. Such activities include employment, vocational and academic training and alcoholism treatment. A total of five community training residences, two in Regina and one each in Saskatoon, Prince Albert, and North Battleford are maintained as a base for the program. Female offenders in Pine Grove Provincial Correctional Centre participate in the program during the day and return to the centre each evening.

Each residence is a large family home with a capacity for approximately twelve offenders. Residents pay room and board during the period of participation in the program and are encouraged to become involved in family and social activities which will help them learn to cope with the ordinary demands of society after release. Many participants have a full time job that they can retain after release.

Table 14 provides a summary of activity in the program during 1981-82.

Table 14
Community Training Residence Program Cases Discharged and Related Data, 1981-82

Cases discharged during year	420
Total days on program	17,741
Total earnings and training grants	$227,000
Board and room paid to community training residences	$ 83,000

Continuing Care Division

The Continuing Care Division is responsible for the development and delivery of services to the elderly and, in some cases, to the disabled. Its objective is to coordinate a spectrum of continuing care programs which promote an independent lifestyle for the elderly and the disabled while preserving natural links with their homes and families.

Continuing care services are organized and delivered on a decentralized basis throughout the province. At March 31, 1982, the division was administering grants in support of the Residential Care Program, the Saskatchewan Home Care Program, and a variety of services for senior citizens, including senior activity centres, local transportation programs, and senior care centres.

The division delivers services under the authority of the following legislation:

- The Department of Social Services Act
- The Housing and Special-care Homes Act

Residential Care Program

The Residential Care Branch meets the needs of those individuals who require long-term residential care by licensing special-care homes throughout the province. It also sets and monitors program standards for these homes and provides them with consultant services. As well, the branch administers operating grants and financial assistance for the construction or renovation of special-care facilities.

Services provided by special-care homes in 1981-82 included: Level I, primarily a housing option with some supervisory care; Level II, limited personal care; Level III, intensive personal and/or nursing care directed by an attending physician; Level IV, extended or chronic care, provided in community and acute care hospitals as well as in discrete facilities.

Annual licenses were issued, effective January 1, 1982, to 133 Levels I to III special-care homes and to 4 Level IV facilities. These facilities provided 7,795 beds for Levels I-III and 850 for Level IV. Community and acute care hospitals provided an additional 497 Level IV beds, making a total for all levels of 9,142 beds. In addition, licenses were issued to sixty-five non-profit organizations operating 1,822 self-contained housing units.

In 1981-82 local boards operated 125 special-care homes on a non-profit basis and 7 facilities were privately owned and commercially operated. One home, Lakeside Nursing Home, Wolseley, was operated by Saskatchewan Social Services through the Residential Care Branch. Local Boards appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council operated the 4 discrete Level IV facilities.

In 1981-82 grants totalling $75,001,357 were made to special-care homes to assist them with operating costs. Financial assistance for the construction or renovation of special-care facilities provides up to twenty per cent of the approved capital costs for incorporated non-profit organizations. In 1981-82 the division paid out construction and renovation grants totalling $833,800.

Table 15
Construction Grants for Special-care Homes, 1981-82

Organization	Grant
A. Upgrading Existing Facilities	
Carnduff — Border Line Housing Co.	$ 7,058
Cudworth — Cudworth Nursing Home	4,812
Eston — Jubilee Lodge	660
Grenfell — Grenfell & District Pioneer Lodge	5,161
Humboldt — Humboldt & District Housing Corp.	17,853
Kamsack — Kamsack Senior Housing	5,362
Lloydminster — Lloydminster & District Senior Citizens Lodge	1,940
Porcupine Plain — Red Deer Nursing Home	3,406
Prince Albert — Northern Housing	3,664
Shellbrook — Parkland Terrace	1,922
Wadena — Weneeda Park Lodge	23,600
Total	$ 75,438
B. Replacement of Existing Beds	
Hudson Bay — Pioneer Lodge	$ 14,077
Wilkie — Centennial Nursing Home	130,000
Total	$ 144,077
C. Construction of Additional Beds	
Broadview — Broadview & District Centennial Home	$ 159,000
Canora — Gateway Lodge	160,980
Kamsack — Kamsack & District Nursing Home	$ 120,000
Nipawin — Nipawin & District Nursing Home	100,000
Preeceville — Lions Housing Corp.	74,305
Total	$ 614,285
Grand Total	$ 833,800

In 1981-82 two major changes took place in the Residential Care Program. Responsibility for Level IV care was transferred from the Department of Health to the Department of Social Services. This reflected the government's commitment to locate all continuing care programs in one department to facilitate coordination of long-term care services. The department provides the funds for the four discrete

Level IV facilities, while the Department of Health administers the Level IV program in acute care hospitals on behalf of the Department of Social Services.

At the same time, a standard monthly charge of $390 was introduced for Levels II, III and IV care. Level I remained an uninsured service. The $390 charge significantly reduced the cost of Level II and Level III care to nursing home residents. The introduction of the charge for Level IV care removed the major financial incentive to seek a Level IV bed, since that level was previously provided without charge while Level III residents paid between $600 and $1,100 per month.

A Continuing Care Consultation Committee was formed to assist the department to develop a new continuing care system. The committee consisted of representatives from Saskatchewan Association of Special Care Homes. Saskatchewan Health-Care Association, Senior Citizens' Provincial Council, Saskatchewan Registered Nurses Association, and the Departments of Health and Social Services. The committee has made recommendations to the department on:

- a continuing care system
- coordinated assessment and placement
- classification
- care of people with behavioural problems.

Home Care Program

Through the Home Care Branch the division coordinates the Saskatchewan Home Care Program. At March 31, 1982, forty-four home care districts were organized and thirty-six districts were delivering services. When the home care program is fully operational forty-five districts will be providing service throughout the province. (A map of the home care districts will be found in Appendix C).

Each home care district is an incorporated autonomous organization administered by a community board of up to twelve members which is geographically representative of the district. The Home Care Program provides four basic services: homemaking, home nursing, home maintenance, and meals. An individual's eligibility for help is based on an assessed need for service. The primary objective of the program is to assist individuals to remain independent in their own homes for as long as possible, and services are allocated on the basis of this need.

In 1981-82 the department increased the amount of funding available to each home care district. Operating funds are allocated to each district by the Home Care Branch using the following funding formula:

$40,000	block grant for administration
$12.49	per capita grant based on the most recent Saskatchewan Hospital Service Plan population figures
$11.42	per capita grant for each person in the district over sixty-five years of age.

The division paid out $7,211,594 to district boards for the provision of home care services in 1981-82. In addition, $6,083,283 was allocated to independent agencies providing home care services in areas of the province where the Home Care Program was not operational.

Each board may charge the client a fee for services other than nursing. There is no charge for nursing services, and fees for other services are set by the boards. In 1981-82 a maximum client fee of $250 a month was established. This means individuals with care needs above $250 a month will receive the additional services without added financial burden.

Table 16
District Home Care Boards Organized and Providing Services

Fiscal Year	Organized During Year	Delivering Services
1979-80	24	1
1980-81	15	14
1981-82	5	21
Total	44	36

Senior Citizens Programs

The division administers capital and operating grants to non-profit community organizations for the development of programs and facilities which involve seniors in recreational, educational, and cultural activities. In 1981-82 the department granted $1,134,951 to 389 senior activity centres, all operated by local boards. The division administered an additional twenty grants totalling $82,949 to help fund local transportation services for senior citizens and disabled persons. These services helped seniors take advantage of essential services and attend local community activities. The department also provided financial assistance totalling $118,516 to three senior care centres for senior citizens who live in the community.

In addition, the department assisted several senior citizens groups with operating grants. The Senior Citizens' Provincial Council, established by the Minister of Social Services in 1975, serves in an advisory capacity regarding services to senior citizens. In 1981-82 the council received $299,700 from the department. A grant of $24,820 was made to the Saskatchewan Seniors Association Inc., an organization which represents seniors in the province. The Senior Citizens "Action Now" Association received a grant of $11,804.

Community and Personal Services Division

Within its mandate to provide a broad range of social services to the people of Saskatchewan, the Department of Social Services, through the Community and Personal Services Division, administers funds to a variety of non-government community agencies and organizations providing services which are complementary to those of the government. The Day Care Branch of the division licenses day care centres, approves family day care homes, and administers grants to these facilities. Through its Core Services Branch the division delivers community and institutional services to persons who are mentally retarded. Through its Community and Employment Services Branch the division provides grants in support of employment programs for those who would otherwise be dependent upon the department's financial assistance program. The division delivers services under the authority of the following legislation:

- The Department of Social Services Act
- The Housing and Special-care Homes Act
- The Rehabilitation Act
- The Family Services Act

Funding for Community Services Programs

The Community and Employment Services Branch reviews and evaluates funding applications from non-government social services organizations and makes payments to approved applicants. In all cases, funding decisions are made within the context of the department's program objectives and budget appropriation. Funding may take the form of a grant, fee for service, or a subsidy for operations. The branch monitors the funded agencies to ensure that the terms and conditions of the funding are met. It also provides financial and service delivery consultation for those agencies receiving funding.

The following is a summary of the types of community agencies funded through the Community and Employment Services Branch in 1981-82.

Local Non-government Agencies

In 1981-82, the department funded a total of sixty-four agencies delivering direct services within their communities. Included in these were family service and family life education agencies which provide counselling to families experiencing difficulties; self-help agencies; crisis intervention agencies which provide after-hours services; agencies which provide services not otherwise available to youth, women, children, and handicapped persons; multi-service agencies which provide a variety of direct services, and transition houses which provide immediate shelter, food, counselling, and general support to women and their children in a crisis situation.

Through the Community and Employment Services Branch, the department, in conjunction with the Social Planning Secretariat and the Treaty Indian Policy Secretariat, provided funding to five provincial native organizations. The secretariats were responsible for negotiating and authorizing the grants while Community and Personal Services Division administered and monitored the grants. The five organizations funded in 1981-82 were the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS), the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, the Saskatchewan Indian Women's Association, the Saskatchewan Association of Friendship Centres, and the Saskatchewan Native Women's Association.

Non-government Agencies Serving Disabled Persons

In 1981-82 Community and Employment Services Branch administered grants totalling $384,820 to seven organizations primarily for the purpose of conducting research and providing services to disabled persons. It also paid $160,000 for the construction of three sheltered workshops and operating costs for thirteen sheltered workshops and thirteen activity centres throughout the province. The branch paid $179,708 to two resource homes, one each in Regina and Saskatoon, to provide respite care to families who have a handicapped person living with them. Community and Employment Services Branch also administered a holiday relief program for providers of residential care in approved homes.

In 1981-82 the department supported eight early childhood intervention projects involving 155 children. These programs provide home based training for pre-school age, developmentally delayed children and their parents so the children may maximize their potential.

Also in 1981-82 ten supportive independent living projects were established involving sixty-nine individuals. This program is intended to provide transitional support to mentally handicapped adults who are living independently for the first time.

Community and Employment Services Branch is responsible for the licensing, budget support services, and payment administration for group homes, receiving homes, and treatment homes. These homes are developed in cooperation with Saskatchewan Health, Psychiatric Services Branch and, within Saskatchewan Social Services, Core Services and Family and Youth Services Branches. These homes are operated by community boards or private individuals.

Community organizations operating residences for the physically, mentally, emotionally, or socially handicapped may be eligible for a grant of twenty per cent of the cost of construction or the purchase of a building. In 1981-82 Community and Employment Services Branch administered grants totalling $123,878 to assist ten group homes with construction costs and eight homes with start-up costs.

Through Community and Employment Services Branch and in consultation with the Department of Continuing Education, the department provided education leave funding for two employees of non-government agencies in 1981-82. The purpose of the grants was to further career development through courses leading to a certificate or degree in social work or administration.

Table 17
Funding for Community Services Programs, 1981-82

	Number of Agencies	Amount of Grants	Total
Grants for local non-government-agencies			
Native organizations			
Friendship Centres	10	$ 370,927	
Native family services agencies	5	684,660	
Non-native organizations			
Family service bureaus/family life education	7	286,790	
Self help agencies	3	283,194	
Support services to alternate education	1	53,610	
Crisis intervention	3	657,360	
Services to youth	13	277,016	
Services to children	2	20,660	
Services to the handicapped	4	182,923	
Services to women	4	145,899	
Multi-service agencies	6	348,095	
Residential services operating grants (Transition Homes)	6	903,015	
			$ 4,214,149
Grants to provincial social service associations			
General	9	433,323	
Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan	1	808,540	
Federation of Saskatchewan Indians	2	1,562,290	
Native organizations — other	2	267,487	
			$ 3,071,640
Grants and allowances for the benefit of the handicapped			
Provincial organizations for the handicapped	7	384,820	
Local organizations for the handicapped	1	10,000	
Early Childhood Intervention	7*	177,515	
Supportive Independent Living	10	74,516	
Other	2	60,000	
Sheltered workshops	14**	1,224,200	
Activity centres	13	650,595	
Community resource homes/outreach	2	179,708	
Community holiday relief program	—	144,251	
			$ 2,905,605
Construction and start-up grants for group homes	12	123,878	123,878
Total			$ 10,315,272

* One additional Early Childhood Intervention Program is included in grants to social service organizations.

** This figure includes $160,000 in construction grants to three sheltered workshops. One of these did not receive an operating grant.

Services for Persons Who Are Mentally Retarded

Core Services Branch coordinates a comprehensive service for people who are mentally retarded. The objective of this service is to assist mentally retarded persons to develop social, recreational, work, and living skills which allow them to live as independently as possible.

Core Services Branch provides counselling, assessment, and referral services. The branch works extensively with community groups, families of the mentally retarded, and other government departments and agencies to identify needs and develop and deliver services to 4,105 mentally retarded persons. This figure includes 2,981 persons and 225 families in community programs, and 899 persons in residential institutions in Moose Jaw and Prince Albert.

Services to Families

One of the objectives of the branch is to assist parents to care for their mentally retarded children within the family until they reach the age when most children leave home. For this purpose the department employed three community program therapists who worked in conjunction with Department of Social Services staff throughout the province.

In 1981-82 the department funded eight early childhood intervention programs. These programs, for children up to five years old who are at risk of developmental delay, improve the developmental progress of the children and provide significant support for their families.

Table 18
Early Childhood Intervention Programs, 1981-82

Centre	Spaces
Kerrobert	5
Lloydminster	15
Melfort/Tisdale	15
North Battleford	15
Prince Albert	25
Regina	10
Saskatoon	45
Yorkton	25
Total	155

Through its resource homes and outreach programs, Core Services Branch funds respite and relief services for families living with their mentally handicapped children. There are two resource homes, one each in Saskatoon and Regina, operated by community boards. These homes receive mentally handicapped persons for a period of time to allow the family temporary relief from the responsibility of care. In 1981 there were 684 admissions to the resource homes.

In addition to these homes, the outreach program makes payments to families for substitute care in their own communities. Support was given on 410 occasions during 1981.

While the goal is to provide as much support as possible for families to keep their mentally handicapped children in the parental home, it is sometimes necessary to provide group home or foster home placements for the children. In 1981-82, the department funded nine group homes with fifty-five spaces for children who are mentally handicapped and provided services in foster homes for ninety-five children. As well, fifty-two persons who are severely multiply handicapped received residential services in twenty-eight small hospitals throughout rural Saskatchewan.

Residential Services

The primary objective of the residential services program is to develop a broad spectrum of options to assist mentally retarded adults to live in the least restrictive environment possible. A variety of community residential programs is available, including group homes, training homes, approved homes, and supportive living programs. The residences, except for approved homes, are established and licensed by Community and Employment Services Branch. Core Services is responsible for program development in all the residences.

1. Group homes are operated by community boards and provide 24-hour supervision. In 1981-82, 279 adults who are mentally retarded lived in forty group homes located throughout Saskatchewan.

2. Training homes are also operated by community boards and provide 24-hour supervision. In these homes, program staff provide life skills training to prepare the residents to live in the community. In 1981-82, twenty-four adults lived in three training homes in Moose Jaw.

3. Approved homes are private homes which provide varying levels of care depending on the needs of the individual residents. They are licensed by the Department of Health under The Mental Health Act. As of December 31, 1981, there were approximately 400 mentally handicapped persons residing in 171 approved homes.

Table 19
Summary of Residential Services for Mentally Retarded Adults, 1981-82

	Number of Homes	Number of Persons Served	Annual Cost
Group homes	40	279	$1,851,069
Training homes	3	24	$ 272,160
Approved homes	171	400 (app.)	$1,963,200
Supportive Independent Living Program	10 (projects)	69	$ 96,960

The department funds a holiday relief program for approved home operators for the purpose of obtaining relief staff. Expenditure for 1981-82 was $144,251.

4. The Supportive Independent Living Program was established in 1980-81 to provide the necessary support services to enable mildly or moderately mentally retarded persons to reside in their own apartments. This program has expanded to ten projects providing services for sixty-nine persons.

Vocational Services

In 1981-82, the Department of Social Services gave operating grants to thirteen* sheltered workshops and thirteen activity centres in Saskatchewan, all managed by volunteer community boards. These two programs provide the major elements of day programming in a community-based setting for adults who are mentally retarded.

Sheltered workshops, started approximately twenty years ago, are primarily designed to help people learn work skills or to provide a supportive work environment for people who are too handicapped to enter the competitive labour force. Activity centres, first established in the 1960's, primarily assist the severely handicapped person to develop social, recreational, and living skills. The main goal of both programs is to equip mentally handicapped people to achieve their full potential in a community setting.

The sheltered workshops receive monthly grants from the department which are cost-shared with the federal government under the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Agreement.

For part of the year, the activity centre program received a fee for service for each eligible client. In October, 1981, a new funding structure was introduced which provided operating grants to both the sheltered workshops and activity centres.

Table 20
Sheltered Workshops, 1981-82

Location	Number of Clients
Battlefords	60
Estevan	45
Humboldt	20
Lloydminster	24
Moose Jaw	62
Prince Albert	84
Regina	115
Rosetown	25
Rosthern	19
Saskatoon	120
Swift Current	48
Weyburn	48
Yorkton	65

Table 21
Activity Centres, 1981-82

Location	Number of Clients
Battlefords	18
Humboldt	18
Kindersley	12
Melfort	32
Moose Jaw	52
Prince Albert	34
Redvers	25
Regina	72
Saskatoon	240
Swift Current	16
Wadena	32
Waldheim	5
Wynyard	10

* This number differs from Table 17 because the Meadow Lake Workshop, which received a construction grant, was not operating in 1981-82.

Table 22

Funding to Sheltered Workshops and Activity Centres, 1978-82

	Sheltered Workshops			Activity Centres		
	Centres	Approved Spaces	Funding	Centres	Approved Spaces	Funding
1978-1979	12	678	$ 760,010	11	464	$ 661,119
1979-1980	12	689	$ 820,607	13	538	$ 842,424
1980-1981	13	700	$ 887,025	14	545	$1,016,797
1981-1982	13	735	$1,004,200	13*	566	$1,158,993

* Centre at Kinistino closed — spaces were transferred to Melfort.

Institutional Services

The primary residential institutions in the province for mentally retarded persons are Valley View Centre in Moose Jaw and North Park Centre in Prince Albert. Both centres are owned by the provincial government and operated by Core Services Branch.

Valley View Centre in Moose Jaw is a residential service serving primarily people who are profoundly and severely mentally retarded and multiply handicapped. The centre also operates a satellite home in Prince Albert for children and adolescents. Training programs are carried out both in residential units and in separate program areas and are coordinated with medical services and support services. One of the objectives of the program is to increase the residents' level of independent functioning. Because of the heavy care needs of the residents, the centre is labour intensive, with over eighty percent of expenditures related to salaries. During 1981-82, the average cost of care was $54.80 per resident-day. The population at March 31, 1982 was 727 persons, including 24 children.

North Park Centre in Prince Albert is a residential care and development centre serving primarily adults who are moderately and severely mentally handicapped. The centre provides care for mentally retarded people who have a history of long-term institutional care and it provides training programs to develop and maintain the residents' independence within the facility or prepare some of them for community placement. Support services include personal care, nursing, and medical services. The resident population at March 31, 1982, was 172 adults.

A summer activities program is provided at Camp Thunderbird for residents of both Valley View and North Park Centre and for other mentally retarded persons. This program further enhances the personal growth and development of mentally handicapped people.

Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons

This program administers the federal-provincial Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Agreement which provides for the equal sharing of approved expenditures made on behalf of mentally or physically disabled persons. Under this agreement the province undertakes to provide a comprehensive vocational rehabilitation program which may include assessment, counselling, restoration, vocational training, and employment placement for eligible persons. Program coordination, consultation, and staff development are also available for rehabilitation agencies and vocational counsellors. Close liaison is maintained with the Federal-Provincial Arrangements Branch, the official link between the department and Health and Welfare Canada.

The program is dependent upon the involvement and cooperation of the Department of Social Services and the departments of Continuing Education and Health, the Department of Northern Saskatchewan, the Saskatchewan Alcoholism Commission, and fourteen community referral agencies that represent target groups and have specific expertise in determining and meeting their client needs. In 1981-82 the program sponsored 664 individuals with the following categories of disability for assessment and training services:

Blindness and limited sight	53
Deafness and hearing impaired	47
Other physical disorders	171
Addiction to alcohol and drugs	57
Mental retardation	226
Emotional disorder	110

Vocational counsellors also reported the placement of 1,126 persons in paid employment during the year.

Staff positions in the referring agencies approved for federal cost-sharing totalled 404 for the year. The shareable expenditure by the province for salaries and vocational rehabilitation services was $5,779,250, of which 50 per cent may be reimbursed by the federal government.

Employment Support Program

Through this program the department provides grants to self-help and other non-government sponsoring groups in order to create employment and training opportunities for persons otherwise eligible for financial assistance. Projects may be funded for up to fifty-two weeks of operations and certain grants may be renewed. In 1981-82 the department funded fifty-six new and renewed job creation and job placement projects with a total of 338 employment positions. Minimum wage is the basis of the salaries paid to project employees, with provision for payment of the "going rate" for supervisory or training expertise when required.

Over 2,000 clients were referred to the six placement projects funded through the Employment Support Program. Of these, 282 were placed in Employment Support Program subsidized training and employment situations at an average cost of $827 per placement. At least 800 others were placed using other placement resources or in unsubsidized employment situations. The remainder received vocational counselling, information and referral services.

Work Preparation Centres

Two work preparation centres are funded to assist persons to find and maintain employment as an alternative to receiving social assistance. At the Regina Work Preparation Centre, administered by Regional Services Division, counsellors saw 415 persons during 1981-82, resulting in a total of 296 placements. Of these, 114 clients were placed in paid employment. Other placements included pre-employment programs, training, and employment related referrals. The Prince Albert Work Preparation Centre is operated by the Prince Albert and District Community Service Centre Society. During the year, 327 persons received services through the centre; 108 of these were employed, while the remainder received such services as work assessment, training to improve work skills, and vocational counselling.

Day Care Program

The Day Care Branch facilitates access to day care services in Saskatchewan by offering financial assistance, consultation, and support services to parents of children in day care and to family day care providers and day care centres. The branch responds to parent initiatives in developing and licensing day care centres. Parental involvement and control of centres is encouraged; centres must be sponsored by a parent group or community board of directors in order to be licensed. The branch administers the Day Care Regulations for licensed centres; these may have a maximum of sixty children aged eighteen months to twelve years.

The branch also monitors and approves family day care homes which are run by private individuals in their own homes. These homes may have a maximum of eight children, including the provider's own, aged six weeks to twelve years.

Grants are available to both centres and family day care homes for start up and for equipment, and the provision of additional care or equipment for children with special needs. The branch also provides consultation and support services with respect to provincial regulations, development, and program.

An income tested subsidy is available to assist parents who are employed or are attending an educational institution, or to families with special assessed needs. Table 23 shows grants and subsidies paid under day care regulations in 1981-82.

Table 23
Grants and Subsidies Paid Under Day Care Regulations, 1981-82*

	Day Care Centres	Family Day Care Homes	Other	Total
Grants				
Start-up	$ 170,587	$ 20,200	$ —	$ 190,787
Equipment	251,900	26,557	—	278,457
Stabilization	240,490	—	—	240,490
Special needs	128,450	—	—	128,450
Native development	—	—	15,000	15,000
Pilot projects	—	—	11,080	11,080
Total grants	$ 791,427	$ 46,757	$26,080	$ 864,264
Subsidies on behalf of parents**	3,749,445	1,573,391	—	5,322,835
Total grants and subsidies	$4,540,871	$1,620,148	$26,080	$6,187,099

* Components may not total due to rounding.
** During 1981-82, the parent subsidy program was delivered by Administration Branch.

Between April 1, 1981 and March 31, 1982, the Day Care Branch licensed five new day care centres in the province. Added to increased capacity in existing centres, these created a total of 169 new spaces (see Table 24). Table 25 shows the number of licensed spaces in day care centres throughout the province.

In 1981-82 the branch approved 30 new family day care homes providing service to 120 children in the province. At the end of the fiscal year there were 233 family day care homes serving approximately 1,048 children.

Table 24
Increase in Licensed Day Care Centres and Spaces, 1981-82

	Centres	Spaces
New centres opened	5	160
Centres closed	1	35
Increased capacity (in 6 centres)	—	62
Reduced capacity (in 2 centres)	—	18
Net increase	4	169

Table 25
Licensed Day Care Centre Spaces, 1981-82 (Numbers in parentheses indicate the number of centres in each community)

Community	Licensed spaces at April 1, 1981	Spaces in new centres	Increased spaces in existing centres	Decreased spaces	Preschool spaces	School-age spaces	Special-needs children in day care centres in March 1982*	Total spaces
Battleford	30 (1)	—	—	—	27	3	—	30 (1)
Estevan	37 (1)	—	—	—	35	2	—	37 (1)
Humboldt	27 (1)	—	—	—	27	—	3	27 (1)
Indian Head	—	30 (1)	—	—	20	10	—	30 (1)
Lanigan	—	40 (1)	—	—	30	10	—	40 (1)
Lestock	—	30 (1)	—	—	20	10	—	30 (1)
Lloydminster	60 (1)	—	—	—	60	—	7	60 (1)
Meadow Lake	40 (1)	—	—	—	40	—	1	40 (1)
Melfort	33 (1)	—	—	—	33	—	—	33 (1)
Melville	43 (1)	—	2 (1)	—	38	7	—	45 (1)
Moose Jaw	235 (5)	—	—	—	210	25	1	235 (5)
North Battleford	65 (2)	—	—	—	65	—	—	65 (2)
Prince Albert	308 (8)	—	—	—	293	15	2	308 (8)
Regina	1,063 (24)	30 (1)	18 (1)	13 (1)	913	185	20	1,098 (25)
Saskatoon	549 (18)	30 (1)	37 (3)	40 (2)	470	106	17	576 (18)
Swift Current	80 (2)	—	—	—	65	15	1	80 (2)
Weyburn	20 (1)	—	—	—	20	—	—	20 (1)
Yorkton	50 (1)	—	5 (1)	—	50	5	—	55 (1)
Zenon Park	23 (1)	—	—	—	18	5	—	23 (1)
Total	2,663 (69)	160 (5)	62 (6)	53 (3)	2,434	398	52	2,832 (73)

* Included in school-age and pre-school spaces.

Departmental Support Services

Provincial Gerontologist

The office of the Provincial Gerontologist was transferred from the Department of Health to the Department of Social Services on April 1, 1981. The Provincial Gerontologist functions primarily as a resource person within the department. In addition, he acts as a consultant on aging to other government departments, the universities, and non-government organizations.

Within the Department of Social Services, the concern of the Provincial Gerontologist is mainly with the constituency of the aging who live independently in their own communities. Working closely with other government departments, non-government agencies, and the seniors themselves, he helps plan and evaluate a broad array of community-based programs and services which deal with the needs of the aging.

The work of the Provincial Gerontologist in 1981-82 included the following:

- For the majority of the year he was chairman of the Saskatchewan Prescription Drug Plan's Formulary Committee. This is the expert technical committee of the Department of Health which advises on the selection of prescription drugs to be included in the Formulary.
- He headed a steering committee with representation from the Saskatchewan Housing Corporation, the Regina Housing Authority, the Senior Citizens' Provincial Council, and the Departments of Social Services and Health which designed a demonstration project of sheltered housing for the elderly. Sheltered housing is multiple housing in which tenants are linked by an alarm system to a "counsellor" who can respond to their calls for help at any time of the day or night. The elderly can thus live independently for a longer period than would otherwise be possible. The sheltered housing demonstration project was implemented through the Regina Housing Authority in a 126-unit seniors' housing complex in Regina.
- With colleagues from the Departments of Culture and Youth, Continuing Education, Social Services, and Health, he planned and staged the first recreation and fitness conference for older adults held in the province.
- The Provincial Gerontologist initiated regular consultative meetings with the Board of the Saskatchewan Seniors Association Inc., the largest voluntary organization of seniors in the province.
- He chaired the Interdepartmental Task Force on Senior Citizen Programming set up by the government in June, 1981. The Task Force consisted of representatives from twenty provincial government departments who examined problems and issues related to the non-institutionalized elderly in the province.
- The Provincial Gerontologist initiated regular representative on the Federal/Provincial/Territorial Committee which prepared the Canadian Report to the World Assembly on Aging.

Planning and Evaluation Branch

The branch is responsible for policy analysis, program development, program evaluation, and research for Saskatchewan Social Services.

The branch has developed four specialty fields — human justice, family services, income security, and continuing care. In addition, it takes on special projects at the request of the Deputy Minister; represents the department and the province on federal/provincial and interprovincial committees; participates in interdepartmental planning projects through contacts with central agencies of planning and budgeting and equivalent branches in other departments; and provides technical assistance to program managers in developing program proposals, designing surveys, analyzing survey data, and evaluating programs.

The four specialty fields developed within the branch have been defined in ways which emphasize client needs rather than departmental organization. For example, human justice involves corrections, child protection, and juvenile services, and staff within this field deal regularly with issues which cross the jurisdictional boundaries of the Corrections Division and the Regional Services Division. Staff in each field also maintain continuing contact with the program divisions through regular attendance at management meetings and they monitor developments in other provinces and other countries. They also keep in contact with social scientists pursuing research in social policy, social services, human justice, and gerontology. In this way the branch maintains its ability to analyze policy from a broad and independent perspective, to identify the need for new programs, and to assist program managers in assembling the resources they require to develop and control the programs for which they are responsible.

Planning and Evaluation Branch also maintains a collection of research material and provides library services for the department.

Until February, 1982, the Planning and Evaluation Branch was responsible for federal-provincial cost-sharing. This function has been transferred to the newly created Federal-Provincial Arrangements Branch.

Administration Branch

During the 1981-82 fiscal year the Administration Branch of the department assumed many of the responsibilities of the former Income Support Division in an effort to consolidate and streamline department administrative procedures.

Responsibilities of the branch include (1) financial management in such areas as preparation of budget estimates, financial control, and accounting systems, (2) the provision of major support services in such areas as asset management and purchasing, as well as the coordination and preparation of legislation, (3) the provision of a centralized structure through which Saskatchewan Assistance Plan and child care payments are made, and (4) the implementation, delivery, and control of the Family Income Plan and the Saskatchewan Income Plan. In 1981-82 the branch was also responsible for the payment of day care grants and parent subsidies.

Systems Development Branch

The Systems Development Branch coordinates the development of all major information systems in the department. These systems support the work of program staff and meet the needs of management for statistical information that aids planning and decision-making. The Systems Development Branch is composed of three specialized units. One handles project development, the second manages on-going information systems, and the third provides technical expertise and support.

In 1981-82 the branch initiated a major study to lay the groundwork for the development of all future systems. As a first step in the overall plan the department began implementation of the automated client registry, where basic demographic and service information would be captured in a consistent and consolidated way for all programs and clients of the department.

Personnel and Training Branch

The Personnel and Training Branch supports the delivery of programs and services through its role in the coordination, management, and development of departmental human resources.

As part of this function, the branch administers a comprehensive educational leave program designed to provide educational improvement opportunities that are in the interests of both the department and the employee. In cooperation with the Public Service Commission, the branch also plans and develops in-service training programs for departmental staff. The branch also provides advice to all divisions of the department on such matters as organizational design, manpower planning, affirmative action, and labour and staff relations.

Information and Public Relations Branch

The branch is responsible for coordinating the development, production, and publication of information about the department's programs and services. The branch also assists community groups funded by the department in publicizing their services to the public. In addition, the branch publishes the Human Services Directory, a guide to social services available in Saskatchewan through government departments and community agencies.

Federal-Provincial Arrangements Branch

The Federal-Provincial Arrangements Branch, created as a distinct unit in February, 1982, is responsible for the coordination of federal-provincial and interprovincial policy issues and for the recovery of cost-shared revenue from the federal government.

Federal revenue, which is recovered through either the Canada Assistance Plan or the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Agreement, totalled approximately $89 million in 1981-82. Primary branch functions involved in the recovery of this revenue include a review of all provincial social services, the preparation of programmatic information on any service eligible for federal sharing and the submissions to the federal Department of Health and Welfare of relevant financial data on shareable social programs funded by either the province or a municipality.

Appendices

Appendix A. Summary of Legislation

Legislative Authority for the Department of Social Services Programs

The Department of Social Services Act
The Saskatchewan Assistance Act
The Family Services Act
The Community Services Act
The Housing and Special-care Homes Act
The Rehabilitation Act
The Corrections Act
The Disabled Persons' Allowances Act
The Blind Persons' Allowance Act
The Children of Unmarried Parents Act
The Human Resources Development Act

Legislation Affecting the Department of Social Services

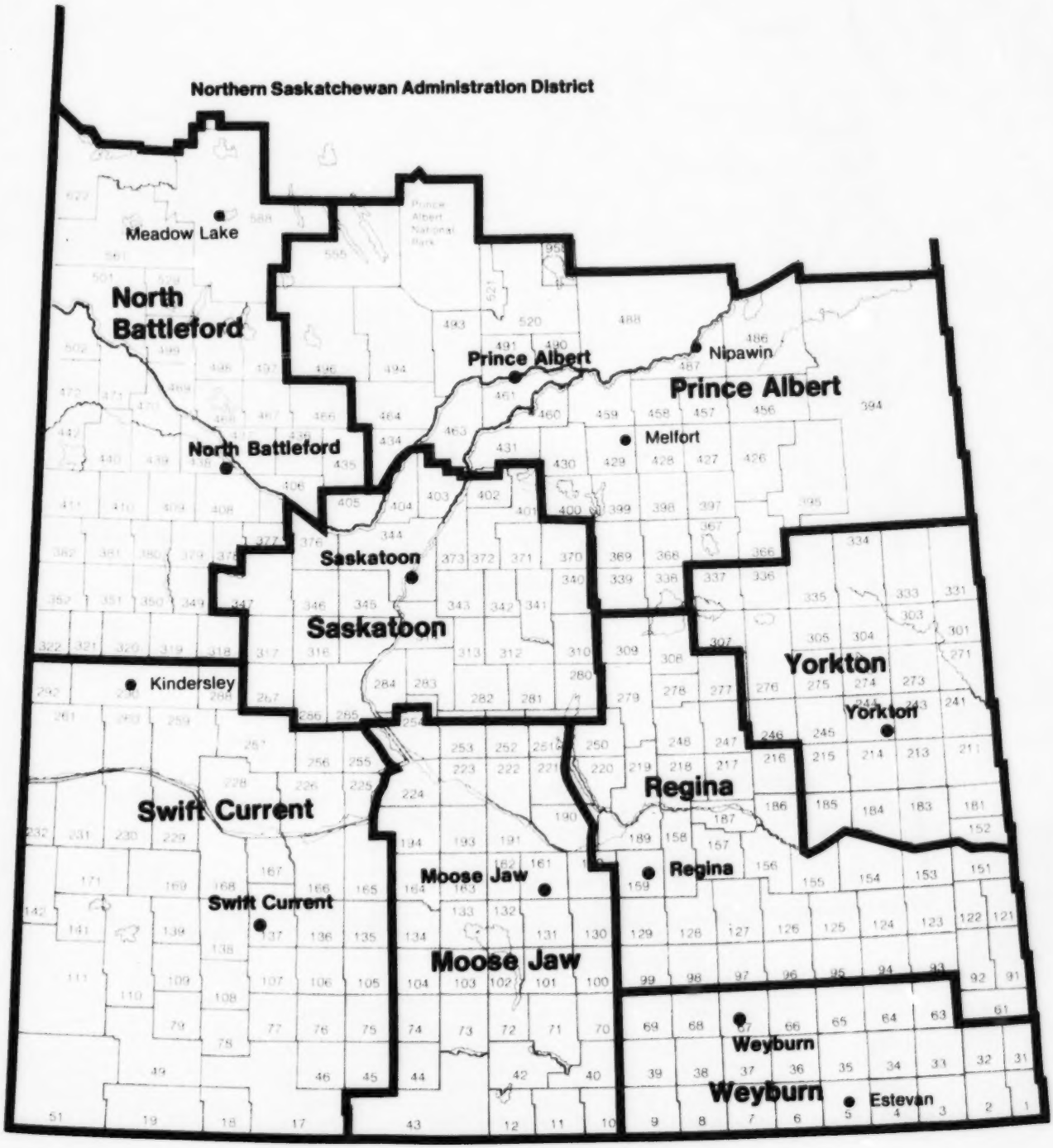
The Mental Health Act
The Unified Family Court Act
The Deserted Wives and Children's Maintenance Act
The Infants Act

Relevant Federal Legislation

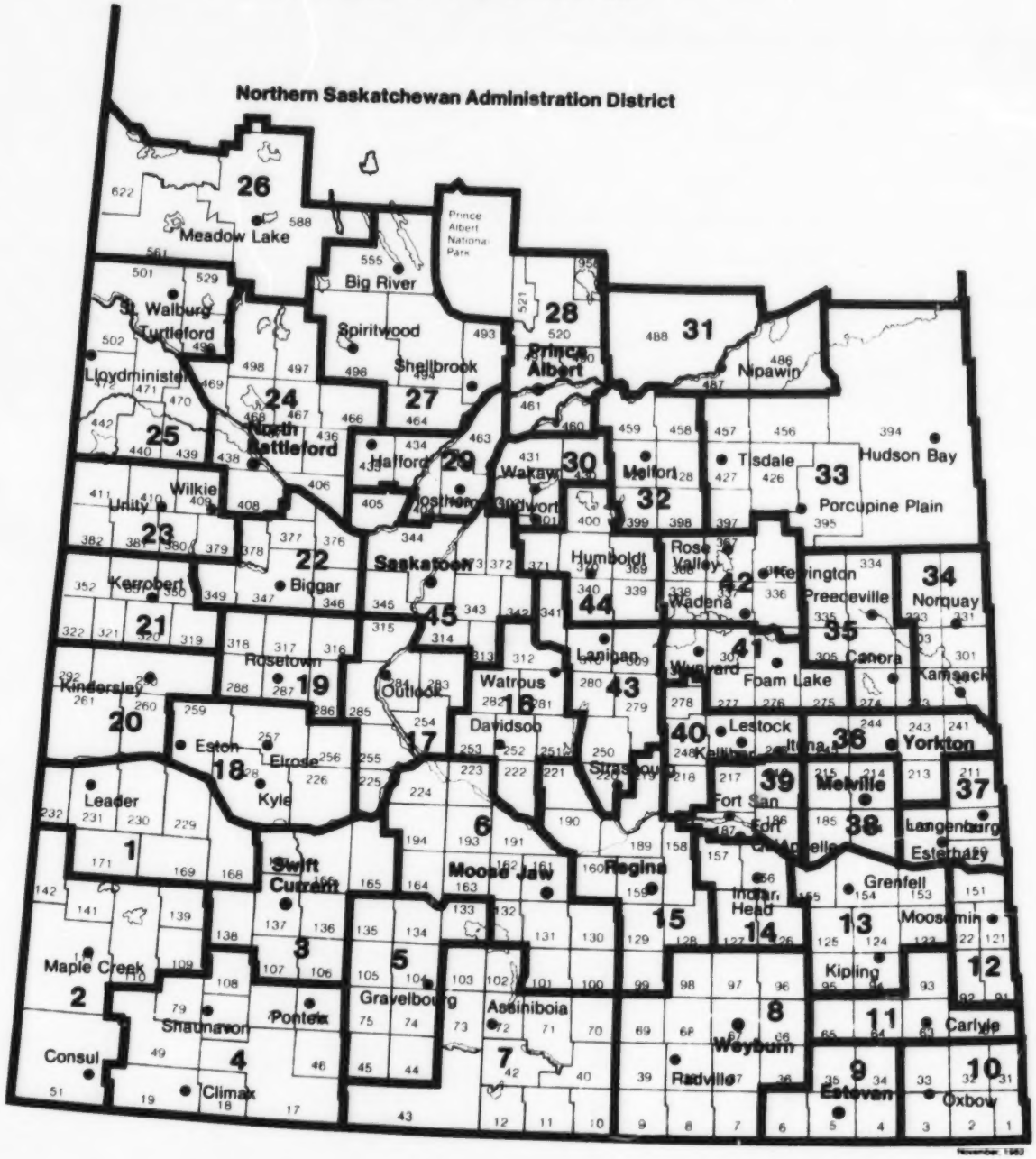
The Canada Assistance Plan
The Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act
The Juvenile Delinquents Act
The National Housing Act
The Blind Persons Act
The Disabled Persons Act
The Criminal Code of Canada
The Prisons and Reformation Act
The Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977

Appendix B.

Saskatchewan Social Services Regions, 1981-82



Appendix C. Home Care Districts, 1981-82



Legend

1 — Sand Hills
2 — Grasslands
3 — Wheatland
4 — White Mud
5 — Wood River
6 — Thunder Creek
7 — South Country
8 — Weyburn Area
9 — Estevan Area
10 — South East
11 — Cannington
12 — Moose Mountain Trail
13 — Pipestone Valley
14 — Squirrel Hills
15 — Wascana
16 — Watrous-Davidson
17 — Outlook and District
18 — Beechy-Eston
19 — Rosetown and District
20 — Wild Goose
21 — West Central
22 — Biggar and District
23 — Greenhead
24 — Battlefords and District
25 — Twin Rivers
26 — North-West
27 — Woodland
28 — Prince Albert Pineland
29 — Country Valley
30 — Wakaw-Cudworth
31 — Nipawin
32 — Melfort
33 — Pasquia
34 — Fort Pelly-Livingston
35 — Canora
36 — Yorkton
37 — Potash Country
38 — Prairie Land
39 — Qu'Appelle Valley
40 — Touchwood Hills
41 — Yellowhead Emerald
42 — Quill Plains
43 — Lanigan
44 — Humboldt
45 — Saskatoon